address, One Year. OMARA OPPICE, NO. 513 AND 518 FARMAM STREET, NEW YORK OPPICE, HOSSI ST. THIS AND BULLING WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 FOREIGN OF STREET CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tar But Prints in G Company, Orana, Drafts, checks and postoffer orders to be made payable to be order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s.

Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 29th, 1886, was as Saturday, Oct.2313,015
 Sunday, 24.
 13.050

 Monday, 25.
 13.615

 Tuesday, 26.
 12.975

 Wednesday, 27.
 12.790

 Thursday, 28.
 12.805

 Priday, 29.
 13.835

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of October, A. P., 1886.

[SEAL] Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10 378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies. Geo. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, (SEAL)

WHERE was Jobn Sahler when the lights went out?

THE worst tired out men are the judges and clerks of election

THE Nemaha fraud will not have a chance to divide his salary with any one.

THE political firm of Boyd & Miller are trying to appear hilarious, but their looks

CHARACTER in candidates does have some weight with the republicans of the First district after all.

belie their feelings.

MR. SIMERAL IS probably elected county attorney. He made an able and manly canvass and polled a heavy party vote in consequence.

THAT tremendous reaction in favor of Church Howe which was predicted as the result of the BEE's opposition failed to put in an appearance.

THAT Pawnee county rooster which Howe's hoodlums carried in triumph through the streets of Beatrice will not put in another appearance.

COLBY, as was to have been expected, traded Church Howe liberally for votes for himself. In a tie up between two frauds one or the other is certain to get

According to the Republican "Church blowe, in a three weeks' campaign, has shown the capacity, the vigor, the man-Iness, and the courage necessary in the make-up of an able leader. Judgment day will come." Judgment day has

WE are not likely to hear in the future Buch about "a yaller dog" being able to carry the First district, "provided always he is endorsed by a republican convention." Party sentiment will count for sensething hereafter in making party

CHURCH Howe and prohibition are responsible for the result in Douglas county. The Beatrice nomination was a fatal mistake. The folly of the prohibitory resolution at Lincoln made the result all the more certain. The foreign vote with few exceptions protested in the most effective way they knew how by casting their ballots for the democratic candidates. It is remarkable that anything has been saved from the wreck which this combination has wrought.

So far as returns have been received from the 318 congressional districts in which elections were held on Tuesday, the indications point to a continued democratic control of the house by a slightly decreased majority. The legislative tickets elected in the various states where elections will be held this winter for United states senators will maintain republican supremacy in the senate.

THE most recent reports regarding the European wheat crop indicate that there will be a demand this year for more than the usual amount of American wheat and that with the prevailing low prices in this country the demand should be very large. The statements from abroad show the crops for the current year in the European wheat-growing countries to be considerably less in amount than those of last year, when the importations of American and Indian wheat to make up deficiencies amounted to about 154,000, 000. It is estimated that the requirements of Great Britian alone before the next harvest, in excess of her home supply, will be quite 160,000,000 bushels, while France will have to import from 50,000,-000 to 70,000,000 bushels. India and Australia will export less wheat than last year, owing to diminished acreage and shorter crops, and consequently the European demand must be directed chiefly to the United States. Fortunately this country has an ample surplus from which to meet any demand, and will be able to supply Europe with bread and put money in the national purse by doing so. For the first three quarters of the current year, ended with September, the receipts for American breadstuffs were considerably larger than for the period last year, and it is expected that the last quarter will show a greater proportionate increase. The situation offers present encouragement to American wheat growers, which may be increased and extended in the event of a European war, which if entered upon at all will be general and with directions to forward them to a prolonged.

The Result in Douglas County.

With Church Howe buried beneath an avalanche of five thousand votes, the republicans of Douglas county have carried | first opportunity, either by returna majority of their legislative ticket in the face of heavy odds. The two senators and five members of the house have rangement is by no means incredbeen won. When placed side by side with the overwhelming and stupendous majority given to the democratic candidate for congress, the result cannot but be regarded as a surprising republican victory, The candidacy of Church Howe, combined with the prohibition folly, is responsible for the uprising. Hundreds of republicans, disgusted with Church Howe's candidacy and unwilling to vote for a democrat, remained at home. Many foreign born republicans alarmed by the prohibition scare voted for democratic candidates. The friends of Senator Van Wyck and especially the working men irrespective of party rallied in support of the republican nominees who have secured their election and saved the legislative ticket from the crushing defeat which was administered

to the pretensions of the Nemaha fraud. The vote polled for Church Howe was pitifully small. Hundreds of republicans declined to be whipped into line to support the trickster and the fraud. The laboring element voted solidly against him in spite of Burlington money and B. & al. bosses. His defeat was the most stupendous and overwhelming which has ever visited a republican candidate in Douglas county. It was not a tribute to the popularity of his opponent but a rebuke to the audacity of a candidate whom the people believed to be thoroughly corrupt and dishonest. All the means at McShane's disposal would have failed in defeating an honest and capable republican who had the confidence of his party and could have united them in his support

The Next Congress. It will be several days yet before the relative strength of the two parties in the popular branch of the Fiftieth congress can be accurately ascertained. The dispatches at hand at this writing give very tittle information upon which to found a judgment or claim that would be of any value. The democratic majority in the present house is forty-three, and the probability is that this will be reduced by at least one-half in the next house. The democratic congressional committee have virtually admitted for some time past that they expected a reduced majority, and all the indications have been plainly in that direction, but it seems not unlikely that it will be less of a reduction than they had probably apprehended, or than the republicans professed to expect. But with the little information at hand, the only statement that can be safely made is that the next house will undoubtedly be democratic by a good working majority. There is nothing in this result that should cause serious regret among republicans, unless it be with respect to the possibility of the next house having to choose the president-an extremely improbable contingency. Regarded from a purely party standpoint the continuance of the house in democratic control will undoubtedly be to the advantage of the republicans in the next national campaign, if it shall maintain, as almost certainly it will, the course and character that have distinguished the present house. It is inevitable that another two years' experience with the factional antagonisms, the contentions, the disregard of pledges, the indifference to the public welfare, and the generally unwise and unstatesmanlike conduct and policy of the democratic majority in congress, must convince the country of the perilous folly of entrusting power to that party, and arouse the people to the necessity of its complete overthrow and the restoration of the government in all its branches to the republican party. Looking to that result as the probable and almost inevitable outcome of two years more of democratic supremacy in the popular branch of congress, we cannot see in the failure of the republicans to get the house at this time any cause of regret. Having the senate, which will in all probability continue in republican control, there is in the situation no reason for apprehension or distrust on the part of republicans.

ground of doubt, will remain republican. though with a reduced majority. It consists of 76 members, of which at present 43 are republicans and 84 democrats -a republican majority of 8. The terms of twenty-five senators close on the 3d of next March-sixteen of whom are republicans and nine democrats. Of these, twenty-one are yet to be chosen. The nine democrats will be succeeded by men of that party. Of the twelve republicans the chances of six have been regarded as doubtful, but the returns indicate that at least five, and probably all of these, will be re-elected or succeeded by republicans. If such should be the case, the senate of the next congress will contain forty-one republicans and thirty-five democrats, the latter having gained the seat of Mahone of Virginia-a republican majority of six. It is still possible that the republi cans may lose the seats of Harrison, of Indiana, and Sewell, of New Jersey, which would reduce their majority to two, but the indications are favorable to the retention of these seats, with all the others that have been regarded as doubtful. With the senate in its control the republican party can very well be content to have the house remain two years more under democratic control.

The senate, we think there is hardly a

Naval Smuggling. The statements recently sent from Washington of the disclosures of smuggling by naval officers appear to have been well founded. The fact has been virtually admitted by one officer in an interview with a newspaper representative, who, however, endeavored to belittle the matter by saying that there was simply a little wine brought over. This admission was sufficient to establish the fact of smuggling, and justifies the presumption that the offense was not limited to this. A Washington correspondent who has been investigating the matter with evident industry, says the real facts are that some officers have made a good thing out of smuggling when ordered abroad, and others have turned themselves into commission merchants with a view of obliging numerous friends. It very often happened that after an officer was ordered to a ship the vessel would not sail for three or four months, and pending its departure orders would be sent to Paris and elsewhere for goods, port where the vessel was to call. These

Col. John S. Mosby is going on the platform goods would be addressed to an officer this winter with a lecture detailing his exwho was a friend of the person ordering periences during the war. He receives \$300 them, who would send them home at the per night and all expenses. Charles Francis Advins, jr., is about to ing naval vessels or through other beautify Boston by erecting a lovely house naval connections. Such an aron the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Gloncester street.

and personal effects not merchandise,

are free of duty. It should be said that

these disclosures refer chiefly to offenses

committed several years ago, but they

those that are subject to such laws.

France and Germany.

While Russia is pressing her claims for

ascendancy in the Balkans and Europe

hesitates to dispute her progress the old

report of a strong alliance of the Empire

of the ezar with France to hold German

influence in check is once more revived

on the French boulevards. The policy of

revenge formerly urged into prominence

by Gambetta is again discussed and the

probability of a conflict with Germany is

openly canyassed. About the fitness of

France to cope with Germany opinions

differ. It would seem, however, as if the

best and most mature military minds,

both French and otherwise, have serious

doubts about it. Tacticians of eminence

consider that, although France has

made vast strides in advance in her mili-

tary organization and discipline,

and, starting in 1871 from a point im-

measurably ahead of France, Germany,

by keeping step with the latter, is still far

in the lead. Although the army has been

the pet of French legislators ever since

the war, and although the most unheard-

of appropriations were never begrudged

for the improvement of the army, in some

essential points the French soldier is still

wofully deficient when compared with

the German, notably in discipline. A

recent writer in the Nouvelle Revue, a

French military man of some prominence,

gave it as his opinion that the French sol-

dier still tacks discipline and respect for

his superior, and all the popular meas-

ures, modelled more or less after German

patterns, such as the boys' battallions, the

'turner'' companies, etc., were Frenchi-

fied, and lost their usefulness in the pro-

cess. Still, France as a whole probably

believes herself now strong enough to

whip her neighbor, and it would be sur-

prising if that belief did not engender

So far as we have observed, Postmaster

General Vilas is the only member of the

cabinet who was publicly active in

connection with the campaign just closed.

from Washington, at an early hour Mon-

day morning, and was active throughout

the day in behalf chiefly of a candidate

for assemblyman, in whom he appears to

have a particular personal as well as po-

litical interest. He is said to have put a

thousand dollars into the campaign fund

and to have gone about freely among the

"boys," ending up by making the prin-

cipal speech at a mass meeting Monday

night. It is to be supposed that Mr.

Vilas received a special dispensation per-

mitting him to thus violate the presi-

dent's civil service order, or is it to be

understood that the application of the

order does not reach to cabinet officers.

PETER COOPER's son-in-law will be the

next mayor of New York, Mr. Hewitt's

name was a tower of strength among the

business men of Manhattan, and thou-

sands of republicans seem to have voted

for him through fear of the possibility of

Editorial Meeting At Orleans, Nov.

12, 1886.

The second semi-annual meeting of the

editors and newspaper men of the Repub-

lican Valley and tributary country, will

be held on Friday, Nov. 12 next. Ample

arrangements are being made to make it

one of the most interesting ever had.

The following partial programme has been arranged:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Response, C. L. Watkins.

Roll call.

Judge Isreal.
 W. T. Lindsey.

8. A. J. Graham. 9. A. C. Hasmer.

speeches.

F. M. Kimmel.

Address of Welcome, T. J. Cleaver.

Business meeting and impromptu

EVENING SESSION

Music-Orleans Glee Club.

vited to bring their wives.

she contemplates writing a play.

lite as a boy in a broker's office.

noble husband's book.

is a second Tennyson.

prudent man he is, too.

cousin, Miss Mason of Cleveland, O.

Music-Orieans Glee Club. Oration-Life of Abraham Lincoln.

Colonel Pickett, of Bloomington Guard.

This will be followed by a grand ball.

Those parties whose names appear in the programme are requested to choose

their own subject, their own subject, It is to be hoped that every editor will

plished by getting acquainted and arrangements can be made to get laws

passed at the coming legislature that will be of benefit to the craft.

Parties from the west will have to drive

from Oxford down and can return by

train in the morning. Everybody is in-

A grand banquet will be served at one of the hotels.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox half-confesses that

Harry Garneld, the oldest son of the late

President Garfield, is soon to marry his

Charles A. Johnes, the great Wall street

scalper, is worth \$1,000,000, and he started in

Mrs. General Grant may receive anywhere

from \$500,000 to \$700,000 from the sale of her

Cousin Ben Folsom is a poet. At least, he

has written verses, and his family think he

Cousin Ben Folsom will take a bride with

him to Sheffield, the gossips say, and a very

H. M. CRANE, President, R. B. WALQUIST, Secretary.

Henry George's success.

That gentleman reached Madison,

something tangible before long.

the

Germans have done the same,

ible, though of course it would necessitate James C. Flood has just finished a \$2,000,000 collusions-not very difficult to estabdwelling in San Francisco. Mrs. Langtry Jumps into an ice-cold bath lish, of course, if the practice was genis soon as she wakes up in the morning. eral, as it is said to have been. It is also Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' five grandchildren not entirely improbable that certain naval will get a million each from her estate. officers had recourse to these means to Ex-Minister Cox is lecturing in New York increase their emoluments, but it is on Turkey. questionable whether smuggling for

Senator Edmunds is only lifty-eight years profit was carried on to any such extent old. He began his public life as town repreas has been intimated. sentative from Burlington In the Vermont The solicitor of the treasury departlegislature in 1855. He has been a public ment has just given an opinion that wines man for thirty-one years, and if he completes purchased abroad by naval officers for the senatorial term for which he has just been chosen, he will have served the people about consumption aboard the vessel are not thirty-eight years, and will be only sixty-five dutiable if retained on shipboard for use, years old. but articles brought by the officers for Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, who is now the use of other persons as gifts or othersixty-two, preserves the strong intellectual wise are dutiable, while wines, gloves, tastes of her youth. She is possessed of great clothing, etc., brought for the officers' physical courage, and she greatly desired to own use, if in fact wearing apparel

> of making him ridiculed, about the only fear of which she is ca pable.

follow her husband in his early western ex-

plorations, and was only deterred by the fear

How He Can Get a Pension.

are none the less valuable since they Lauisville Courter-Journal, have afforded the opportunity for an offi-If Mr. Gladstone should get no pension cial decision as to the class of goods from the British government, he can apply to which naval officers may bring home the United States. Nobody is refused a without violating the customs laws and pension over here.

Doing Well.

New York Sun. "Has prohibition proved a failure in th town?" shouted a temperance orator. "No. sir." came a voice near the door. "Two new drug stores were opened last week."

> To Bartholdi. George Alfred Townsend.

The son of France his kindling glance

Threw o'er this radiant Edom And like a Bayard of romance Knelt to the strength of Fre dom; He saw arise athwart the skies A Goddess ever, ever living, Illumination in her eyes And flame to darkness giving. Lift high thy torch and forward march, O dame of Revolution!— All beaven thy triumphal arch, All progress thy solution; And from the earth and all its dross May man behold the story—
Friendship is precious as the Cross,
And only Art is glory.

ART BY THE YARD.

A Glimpse at the Manufacture of Oil Paintings.

New York Commercial Advertiser The production of cheap paintings has given rise to an equally large amount of equally cheap wit, but to the artists who create the pictures and to the public which buys them they are anything but laughing matters. The desire to be rounded with color is inmate with man, and if he has not the money to buy the canvases of old and modern masters and has not the acquired good judgment to know that bad coloring is worse than none at all, then he will be quite sure to invest \$5 in a picture that was done by One sees these marvels of artistic

cheapness displayed in many large shops, and the inference is that some one beside the poorer clusses must buy them. Any me who has ever looked about New York for board knows that the best boarding houses often depend largely upon them for the decoration of their walls. Nearly all the furniture shops in the Bowery and many others in Grand stree and Sixth avenue have a judicious sprinkling of them among their stock, and in several streets may be found auction rooms that depend upon their sale for existence. A trick that is resorted to in ew York. Abroad one may go to ome quiet, out-of-the-way quarter of a eity, hoping to pick up a bargain, and at every turn the eye will be met with atrocious daubs purporting to be signed by Corot, Millet, Doubingy, Rousseau and other well known but unconven-tional artists. That anyone should be for a moment deceived seems impossible, but the presence of those pictures proves that some one must nibble at the hook that is even not baited. But the New York dealers are either too honest or else they are too modest to attempt such a game and a picture of the cheap order is usually allowed to sell on its merits.

There are a multitude of places in New York where these paintings are manufac tured, but the headquarters for the business—the place recognized by the trade in other cities-is in Cortlandt street. It had its beginning in the brain of a sharp English born Hebrew, who started with one room, and now he occupies a block He buys his canvass unsized and prepares it for use himself. The frames are all made in the house, and even the rough outer cases for packing are sawed on and but together on the premises. Some sixty men are at work producing the paintings. Taey work in small rooms and for small pay, some getting \$1.50 and others as high as \$3 a and others as high as \$3 a day. These workmen turn out the paintings at a lightning speed They do not stencil the designs, as many suppose, neither do they depend upon nature nor upon other pictures. simply use their brushes nearly hap hazard, and in thirty minutes a new canvas comes from their easels. A \$2 s day young man can turn out twenty of these daubs, thus making the average cost for the work 10 cents; the materials, in the shape of paints, canvas and stretcher, represents 30 cents more, and a good-looking Dutch metal frame can be added at a cost of \$1.50, making a grand total of \$2. Thus the picture may be sold at any price between \$3.50 and \$5, and the dealer will make as much

money as most people do in business transactions. But this is the very cheapest kind of painting, the grade finer takes an hour to complete, and from this they pass those that consume an entire day. of the latter pictures are copied from photographs and make some little pre-tension to perspective and color. They are often made by men who once had some little idea of drawing, but who found insurmountable difficulties in the way of becoming first class artists. Their pictures, which they duplicate indefi nitely, do not cost over \$5, and frame from \$8 to \$12, and sometimes they sel as high as \$35. The small panel pictures, done on wood and often copied from some popular French or German paint ing, are frequently very pretty and are cleverly done. Many of them are imported and cost almost nothing at first hand, though Broadway houses, which buy them cheap enough often ask \$10 for them. However often ask \$10 for them. However, whether of New York or continental or-igin, they pass through the Cortlandt street depot. This place is a species o foster parent for improvident artists many of whom send their work here unsigned and are glad to get a \$5 bill in re-turn. As the proprietor says, many of the profession leave New York early in the summer with pockets well lined with greenbacks, but a season of idleness and extravagance finds them well reduced in purse in the autumn, and they struggle back to the city, glad to lay in the price of a few weeks' board by turning out dozen or more hastily done picture. These are the paintings the are the paintings afterward signed by number of mythical persons are sent out in the care of and sharp auctioneer to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other western cities, and are sold for \$75 to \$100, and oftentimes double these sums. With these oil paint-

ings water-color sketches are frequently mixed. They may be bought in Italy for a song, and even when duty is paid, which is not always the case, they can be sold at low ngures. But they are not, for popular have they become that in Fifth avenue auction rooms sketches that cost in Europe three or four franks apiece sell for \$15 and \$20. Had they any beauty, or were they characteristic of any school of art, it would be different but they are not they are mere hasty water color sketches,

and because there is a popular clamor for

The demand for crayon portraits is so

great that, in addition to landscapes and

figure pieces, the cheap art house is or-

ganizing a portrait department. The

artist will work by the piece, getting on

this kind of picture they find ready sale.

an average \$4 for each portrait. As these re all orders that have been placed at \$15 and \$30 each, the prolit is not bad, even after an agent, who may have solicited the work, has had 25 per cent given him. Water color portraits are also made, but the same percentage of profit can not be had. No artist the house could here can paint without having a faint solar print as a foundation, and this costs a good deal, and the work must necessarily be slow and painstak-In the midst of this temple voted to the arts it gives one a slight shock to find that it is also the wholesale abiding place of the chronic in its different varities. Here are those same georgeous works of art in bronze frames, representing Raleigh at the court of Elizabeth, Charles I. on his way to execution and others like them that look so tempt mg when displayed, bearing a card stating that they have been reduced to \$10 each. As the metures can be bought at about \$2,50 a dozen, and the frames have a minimum of broaze and a maximum of brown paint, and all told, boxed for shipment do not represent over \$3.50, it can readily be reckoned that even at the r diculously low figure of \$10 the dealer is not making houself poor. The frames are probably the best work done, as gold leaf is gold leaf, and if they do put a gold leaf moulding around a picture, as they often do when especially ordered, they charge much less than up town prices. One unidred and litty men are busy in this one place and twenty-five more are working for the firm outside. Then add to this number the people who are working for other houses, and it will be seen that they constitute a small army in themselves One house has \$0,000 finished paintings stowed away for this season's trade. Where they will go to or who will buy them is a mostery, but their owner i not worried about the size of his stock; and unless one has good reason to sup-pose that some time he will be compelled to gaze on one or more of these canvase.

about them.

there is no cause to borrow trouble

The Habits of a Centenarian. "Chevreul at a Hundred," by W. H. Larrabee, in Popular Science Monthly for November: M. Chevreul has a con siderable library at the museum, which has been regularly increased by the accussion of valuable books which his son a bibliophilist like himself, has helped him to find. His grand fife has been en gaged in thought, and concentrated upon the studies from which such useful discoveries have resulted. He has kept himself in good condition and happy by work and moderation. His wife, has now been dead for more than twenty years, attended to his comforts with all devotion which such minds are able to superior invoke. to His only son, a retired magis-trate lives at D.jon. The illustrious old man lives, therefore, alone, with his books for companions, by the aid of which he is able to converse with his brethren, the great ones of mankind, the Newtons and Galileos. When not among his books he is at his laboratory in the

Gobelins, where he goes on with his experiments with a dexterity still quite M. Chevreul possesses a large fortune, European cities is seldom practiced in | which is augmented from year to year by the rewards of his scientific labors. His life, therefore, passes along placidly enlivened by the pleasure of seeing the closing years of his career emphasized by ovations to his merit. He has wit nessed the birth of all the scientific dis coveries of our century, and has beheld the marvellous spectacle of the develop-

ment of modern industry.

M. Chevreul is tail, and bears to this day an erect body. Of elegant manners and incomparable affability, he rarely fails to receive you with a smile. head is a very fine one, with a broad and massive forehead, shaded with white locks. He is a man of wit as well as genius. Recently, when engaging a new preparator for his laboratory, he said to "You must have a good deal of courage to take this place; we have killed four preparators already." We recollect, says M. Tissandier, seeing him at a ball in the Elysec, at midnight of a winter night, fresh and lively, surrounded by ladies whom he was gaily entertaining. with an exquisite and charming grace. M. Chevreul is very sober. nothing but water and beer, except that, by special request of Minister Goblet, he for the first time in his life departed from his abstinence to drink a glass of chamin response to pagne in response to the sentiment "Vive la France!" at his century banquet; and to his temperance, with his robust constitution and his prudent regular, and industrious life, he doubtless owes his survival to so high an age,

Some Short Men.

New York Sun: Abe Hewitt is barely five feet four. In an average company of men he is obliged constantly to look up while in conversation. A ten min-utes talk with him compels the brainest men to look up to him. His force and power are all above the shoulders.

The handsome and vivacious Theodore Roosevelt is short in stature, but he is well proportioned In crowded assemblages he seeks a chair or bench to stand upon while speaking. In gatherings where such informalities would be un dignified, Mr. Roosevelt speaks under some embarrassment, though he con-

Sunset Cox will measure back to back just about even with Abe Hewitt. Yet congress he has so often proven a David to republican Goliahs that no one ever thinks of him as a small man. Mr Cox is able to make his presence full without such adventitious adds as inch soles on his boots or a chair or desk for a platform.

Governor David Hill's eyes are cast upward as he talks with most men for he is short. But he is one of those who appear shortest when first seen, and he seems to grow in size whenever one meets him. That is because he impresses men with a forceful manner, a clear intellect and a suggestion of great powerheld in reserve and complete control.

Dan Lamont carries an old head on young shoulders and short legs. dent Cleveland could almost button blue inside of one of the enpacious executive overcoats after he had himself put toe coat on. Dan's influence in the white house, nowever, is to be measured inversely to the inches of his beight. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin,

five feet three, but he thinks it lucky that he is no taller. Had he been he would not have made the efforts necessary to overcome the prejudices of the Wiscon sin lumbermen against little fellows. Jay Gould is so short that youths' sizes

in trousers fit him. Yet he looms like Samson before the Philistines among the business giants of the world.

Phil Sheridan is only five feet four. the people in the Shenandoan valley twenty odd years ago thought that mighty warrior was rushing down to overwhelm them.

AMERICAN Paris Statistics. The Paris municipality publishes each

The pamoblet opens with tables on the

and to below zero in the second.

these statistics.

had got beyond 75

nill is as "windswept" as any spok

very rare on the part of the man.

not check the matrimonial fever

tred ventured in at just "sweet sixteen,

and from nancteen to twenty-six they ge

married at the rate of about one thousand

ausbands in France. Thus from forty

willowers were ready to try matrimony a

do not make more perfect husbands than

the men of other nations. But the di-

vorce table would seem to contradict this

There were over 20,000 marriages in

Paris in 1885, and over 61,000 births, of

which number 44,478 were legitimate and

16,922 illegitimate. That is, nearly two-

3,3 3 poor little waifs were immediately

acknowledged by their parents to be

the year, to be set against the 16,922 ifle

gitimate births. That is, about one half

of the illegitimate children are acknowl

country. During the year 1885, 177 per

ism, and of this number thirty-six were

being over lifteen million francs.

The omnibus and horse-car statistics are interesting. They show that during

a twelvemonth all the lines make 4,480,746

trips, and carry 191,218,501 passengers. This number does not include nearly

Seine boats and several other millions

transported by the steam cars that circu-

late inside the walls. The busiest omni-

The Barber in Literature.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn:

closters in the Inner Temple. *

barber, and afterward statesman, Joseph

Hume first started the notion of opening

museums on Sundays, down past the earl of Traquair, who was fond of razor

setting, to Arabi Pasha, at one period of

The biggest money taken in by any barber in Washington on inauguration day was \$19 or \$29, and down-town bar-

a did that. That man took in

\$50 inauguration week, but, great heav-ens, how he had to work. He started in

about 8 o'clock in the morning, when people who had been out on the street all

night flocked in to get a shave and a bath. He was going until after midnight

too, so he didn't get much sleep that week. There is one man in the Ebbitt

house shop who turns in a great deal

more money than any of the others. He is a lightning shaver, but he can't cut

there is always a crowd waiting for him

who think that he can cut hair as well as

hair any better than an apprentice.

he can shave.

his life a ladies' hair dresser.

Poor fellow, he died suddenly,

13,000,000 passengers carried on

Madeleine to the Bastille, the

ers, and took out 1,217,978,

men and 149,445 foreigners.

tal.

would make.

ster hall.

to get the other #3.

their children, and about 5,000

startle Americans,

nocents!

tifty-tifty five; sixty from fifty-five

month a pamphlet devoted to the statisties of the city. The following article is His Life is One of Excitement and Romantio condensed from the number giving the results for the year 1885, Interest.

climate of Paris. During the year 1885 trained or snowed 195 days, or more Organization, Descipline and Order than half the year. The average for twelve years is 210 days, which brings on the Northern Ranges. out still more strongly the pluvial nature of the Parisian climate. July seems to be the driest month -six rainy days-and

Joseph Nimmo, jr., in Harper's Maga-October the wettest-twenty-four days zine for November: The cowboy of to-The highest the thermometer rose was day, especially on the northern range, is 48.2 centigrade, in the sun, and 33 of entirely different type from the origiin the shade, the lowest, -9,2. The average for twelve years gives 46 in sumnal cowboy of Texas. New conditions mer and S.9 in winter, which in Fahren have produced the change. The range beit would be about 114 in the first case cattle business of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota coldest spot in Paris seems to be Montis, as already stated, a new business, maltre, which is very natural as this h gh Those engaged in it as proprietors are chiefly from the states situated east of by Homer. The warmest part of the city is near the upper end of the Luxemthe Missouri river and north of the Inbourg Gardens, - if we are to believe dian territory. Among them are also many Englishmen, Scotchmen, French-The figures concerning married life men and Germans of large means, emare very interesting. More men get mar-ried at 26 and between 30 and 35 than bracing titled men who have embarked at any other age. Early marriages are in the business quite extensively. Many of these came to America originally as boy under 18 was married at Paris in tourists or for the purpose of hunting 1835, while only 31 were married at tha buffaloes, but the attractiveness of the age, 51 at 19, 135 at 2 , 272 at 21, 572 at 22, 863 at 23, and so on. But old age does cattle business arrested them, and they have become virtually, if not through the Frenchmen. Several hundred wedder act of naturalization, American herdslast year after they had passed their lifmen. Some of this class have, from the tieth year, 88 between 55 and 60 years old, 63 between 60 and 65, 32 between **6**5 and force of romantic temperament and the exhibaration of range life, themselves 70 and one forforn old bachelor after he selves particip ated actively in the duties Freuch women began to marry when

COWBOY

of the cowboy. under sixteen. There were twenty-two such foolish girls in 1886. A whole hun-Organization, discipline, and order characterize the new undertakings on the northern ranges. In a word, the cattle business of that section is now and has for each age. Women who have passed been from the beginning been carried on their prime have no trouble in finding upon strictly business principles. Under five to lifty not less than 248 were wedded in a single year in Paris; 123 from fifty to such proprietorships, and guided by such methods, a new class of cowboys has been introduced and developed. Some have come from Texas, and have brought with sixty; nineteen from sixty to sixty five, them a knowledge of the arts of their and three after seventy-live. Two thousand, three hundred and seventy-four calling, but the number from the other states and territories constitutes a large majority of the whole. Some are graduecond time, but only 1,833 widows, ates of American colleges, and others of collegiate institutions in Europe. Many which shows perhaps that Frenchmen have resorted to the occupation of cow-boy temporarily and for the purpose of learning the range cattle business, with tast statement, for waile 142 husbands the view of eventually engaging in it on were granted divorces, only forty-one their own account, or in the interest of wives succeeded in obtaining the same friends desirous of investing money in the enterprise.

The lite of a cowboy is always one of excitement and of romantic interest. His waking hours when "riding on trail" are spent in the saddle, and at night he makes his bed upon the lap of mother earth.

afths of the children in Paris are born outside of wedlock. These figures will During the year, The great herds which are yearly driven out of Texas to the northern ranges usually embrace from 2,500 to 4,000 young cattle each, and the movelegitimized later, making a grand total of a little over 8,000 legitimized during ment has since its beginning, about eignteen years ago, amounted to about 4,000,000 head, worth nearly \$50,000,000. Each herd is placed in charge of a boss, with from eight to ten cowboys, a pro-vision wagon and a cook. Four horses edged sooner or later, leaving some 8,000 to go through the world without a known are supplied to each cowboy, for the duty is an arduous one. The range cat-When Jefferson was minister to France tle when away from their accustomed e wrote home that he had not seen a haunts are suspicious and excitable, and drunken man since he landed in the need to be managed with the greatest care to keep them from stampeding. sons died in Paris alone from alcohol-When "on trail" they are "close herded" at nightfall, and all lie down within women. More than 10,000 died of cona space of about two acres. The sumption. In all Paris there were 54,616 boys then by watches ride around them deaths in a year, or nearly 150 every day. In this number are included 9,877 babies all night long. The sensible presence of

man appears to give the animals a feet under one year. What a slaughter of ining of security. The journey from southern Texas to The progress of free-thinking in France Montana requires from four to six months. Herds are also driven from s shown by the 11.278 "civil" burnals but is, interments without the presence Oregon and Washington territory to Wyof any minister of religion. The prooming and eastern Montana. It is imverbial frugality of the French is seen in possible for one who has not had actual experience in "riding on trail" to imagsixty-two millions of france in Paris for he single year 1885. There were 604,749 ine the difficulties involved in driving a large herd of wild cattle over mountain depositors. The pawinbroking table reranges, across desert lands where in yeals, on the other hand, considerable some cases food and water are not found moccuniosity in the Parisian population, for many miles, and where streams must for over two million objects were pledged be crossed which are liable to dangerous on which more than tifty-five million francs were drawn. There were 2,155 failures during the year, the liabilities

freshets. A large part of the northern ranges is embraced in the area which Silas Bent, an accomplished meteorologist, terms "the birthplace of the tornado." der and lightning are here frequent, and they are especially terrifying to cattle. The most thrilling incident in the life of a cowboy occurs on the occasion of a thunderstorm at night. Such an occurrence is thus described from personal observation by Mr. William A. Baillie

Grohman, an English writer: bus line is that which runs from the "On the approach of one of these violent outbursts the whole force is ordered length of the grand boulevards. It alone earried nearly 14,000,000 people in 1985. The line of horse-cars that follows on duty; the spare horses-of which each man has always three, and often as many as eight or ten-are carefully fed and tethe Boulevards Sebastapol and St. Michacl carried over 11,000,000. The trains brought into Paris 1,224,779 travelthered, and the herd is 'rounded up, that is, collected into as small a space as possible, while the men continue to ride numbers 494,683 were provincial Frencharound the densely massed herd. Like horses, cattle derive courage from the close proximity of man. The thunder peals, and the vivid lightning flashes with The fire department has some carlous things to tell. Of the 883 fires only 30 required to be put out by the steamers, amazing brilliancy, as with lowered heads the herd eagerly watch the slow, steady page of the cow-ponies, and no while 546 were extinguished by buckets. These figures would alone show that condoubt derive from it a comforting sense lagrations are almost unknown at Paris. of protection. Sometimes, however, a wild steer will be mable to control his But it further appears that in 236 of these 882 fires, there was a loss of 1,000 francs or over, while in 616 the loss was only terror,, and will make a dash through a convenient opening. The crisis is at hand, for the example will surely be fol-1,000 francs or less. Insurance companies should thrive in the French capi lowed, and in two minutes the whole herd of 4,000 head will have broken through the line of horsemen and be away, one surging, bellowing mass of terrified beasts. Fancy a pitch dark night, a pouring torrent of rain, the ground not Pickwick Papers: Oh, the pleasure of fropping the razor day after day, feeling the sharp edge, and thinking of the gash one stroke of its thin, bright point only strange to the men, but very broken and full of dangerously steep watercourses and hollows, and you will have a picture of cowboy duty on such a night. They must head off the leaders. Once s no trade which furnishes such striking examples of ready wit, of entertaining fairly off, they will stampede twenty, nformation and of agreeable manners. thirty and even forty nules at a stretch, and many branches will stray from the One of the most intimate friends I have ever had in the world was Dick Danby, main herd. Not alone the wreckless rider, rushing headlong at breakneck who kept a hair dresser's shop under the pace over dangerous ground in dense darkness, but also the horses, small, indeath has threw a gloom over Westmin sign licant beasts, but matchless for hardy endurance and willingness, are perfectly Washington Star: A good barber can aware how much depends upon their make from \$15 to \$18 a week if the shop can furnish the customers. There is one speed that night, if it kills them. Unused till the last moment remains the heavy cowhide 'yuirt,'or whip and the powerful sliop in town that might give \$15 worth of work, but it would be lively hustling spurs with rowels the size of five-shilling pieces. Urged on by a shout, the horses Barber, in London Daily News: Tem Hood had some numerous lines on the speed alongside the terrified steers until they manage to reach the leaders, when, awinging around, and tearless of horus, "Barber Bearded." Consider what pro-gress their trade had made in the way of they press back the bellowing brutes till cicties, and how it had grown since the they turn them. All the men pursuing this manouvre, the headlong rush is at last checked, and the leaders, panting and lashing their sides, with their tails, are

brought to a stand, and the whole herd is again 'rounded up.' Throughout the northern ranges briety, self-restraint, decent behavior, and faithfulness to duty are enjoined upon the cowboys. A great improvement is also observable in the cowboys of Texas. Deeds of violence among them are now few. The morale of the entire range and ranch cattle business of the United States now compares favorably with that of other large enterprises.

The man who was found dead Tues-day in C. k. Mayne's back yard has been identified as Henry Lewis, a Isborer of

An oyster supper is to be given Thursday might at the Walnut Hill church, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of an organ.

this city. The cause of his death is not known.